DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion, brave, alert and strong.... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

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California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 3d.

A special from Louisville says: Gov. Bramlette returned from Washington where he had an interview with the President, which was most satisfactory in character. The understanding has been arrived at between him and the authorities, to the effect that no negro troops are to be enlisted in that State; provided the State will furnish 15,000 troops, which Governor Bramlette promised to do.

WASHINGTON, April 2d.

The Senate's amendment to the bill providing a territorial government for Montana, was considered in the House to-day, and was disagreed to, and a Committee of Conference appointed. A motion to reconsider was made, but tabled by a vote of 63 to 43.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 3d.

Gen. Stoneman has advanced to Bull's Gap. The railroad and telegraph are in order, but the bridges and trestle work beyond are destroyed. No rebel force appeared this side the Watauga river. The rebels are treatching the railroad between Loaden and Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, April 3d.

The military authorities have no apprehension of any extensive raid into Kentucky at present.

A Huntsville special says, a party of guerrillas on Thursday night robbed several houses below that place, and stole a number of horses. Generals McPherson and Logan drove them to the Tennessee river on Friday, but could see no rebels on the opposite bank.

NEW YORK, April 3d.

The *Times'* Havana correspondence Mexicano, of the 10th ult., says it appears certain that Vidaurri has openly declared against Juarez. Gen. Mejia is marching against Doblado. Doblado is also marching to fight Mejia. Other accounts say Doblado is going to the United States. An American General is said to have gone to have an interview with Juarez. Bazine will shortly leave the City of Mexico for Puebla to direct the operations of the expedition against South Mexico.

The report of the capture of Guadalajara by Urago and the shooting of Miramon, appears to be unfounded. Uraga is said to have withdrawn and to be marching to the south of Morelia. Ortega is reported to have been routed by the French Gen. Castigns and to have disbanded his troops. The French are reported to have abandoned Tabasco and Minatlan, after severe fighting. A French fleet is blockading the coast strictly, from Vera Cruz to Tabasco. In some fighting near Alvarado, the French had the advantage. The garrison of Tampico having been strengthened, came out and gave battle to the Liberals but were driven back to the walls of the city, where they fortified themselves. The Liberals under Diaz, hold Oaxaca and the surrounding country, and French cruisers will soon blockade Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Guayamas. The Foreign Legion is to be raised to six battalions and to retain ten years in Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 3rd.

The Columbia, from Orleans on the 24th, brings the following: our army is still pushing up Red River. The steamer Luminary brought to Orleans from Alexandria 300 rebel prisoners, including 25 officers, captured on the 21st, twenty-eight miles back of Alexandria. The gunboats having commenced destroying property, the troops now follow their example, and the inhabitants destroy all private cotton to prevent its falling into our hands. Among the prisoners is Gen. Taylor's Chief of Staff. The 53rd Ohio cavalry, in advance of General Banks' forces, reached Alexandria on the 14th, having marched one hundred and seventy miles in five days. Eighty or ninety prisoners were taken, and small skirmishing lasted several days; our forces were never healthier.

CAIRO, April 3rd.

Memphis dates of the 1st, state that Chalmer's forces, numbering two thousand five hundred, are reported to have been at Grand Junction, Tenn., on the 19th; other rebel forces were at Bolivia on the same day. Forrest was at Trenton at latest advices. Report says that the 6th Tenn. cavalry, about 600 strong, had a fight near Somerville, Tenn., on the 13th ult., with about 1500 rebel cavalry, supposed to be part of McCullough's command; after fighting four hours and finding themselves largely outnumbered, they fell back, leaving fifty or sixty killed and wounded in the hands of the rebels.

NEW YORK, April 3d.

Washington specials say: That both the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs, have had under consideration for some time, the subject of Mexico, but refrained from taking action thereupon at the special instance of Secretary Seward. This functionary it appears, informed the Committee that he did not desire any action by them, as it might interfere with his operations in negotiations with the French government. The House Committee however, became tired of waiting, and are about ready to report a series of resolutions emphatically maintaining the Monroe doctrine. McDougal has also prepared a series of resolutions to the same effect, which he will shortly bring before the Senate, sustaining them with a speech.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has matured a bill called for by the War Department, considering all the old regiments of artillery as a single corps, to be commanded by a Major-General, who is also to command all the artillery forces of the U. States.

PORTLAND, April 4th.

By the Hibernian from Liverpool on the 24th, and Londonderry the 23d: The Germans have about commenced the siege of Fredericka.

The pirate Florida, arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 4th of March, and sailed on the 5th. The U. States ship St. Louis, reached Santa Cruz on the 6th. Maximilian embarks for Mexico on the 14th.

NEW YORK, April 4th.

By the City of London from Liverpool the 23d, and Queenstown the 24th: The *Times'* editorial on American affairs, sees no advantage on either side, and no foreshadowing of the end, and says the only thing certain is, that without intervention the Americans will work out the result by themselves.

Garibaldi is expected to land at Southampton in about a week.

The London *Morning Herald* says, unless Napoleon and Maximilian recognise the South, the establishment of the Mexican Empire, will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

No additional fighting in Jutland. A semi-official Copenhagen paper says, Denmark has not acceded to the armistice; as it cannot consent to the present position of affairs being a basis for suspension of hostilities.

It is stated that Napoleon is much gratified by the expression of English sentiments in the recent Mexican debates in Parliament.

LONDON, March 24th.

Confederate loan 59 3/4.

The *Times* has a telegram from Vienna stating that the conference proposed by England without a detailed basis or armistice, is accepted by Austria and Prussia, and that the territorial integrity of the Danish monarchy under the present dynasty will be maintained. The conference meets at once.

The *Globe* says Maximilian will adopt a policy of strict neutrality towards the Confederate States, if the Government at Washington will agree to accredit an envoy to Mexico without conditions.

The disturbances in Pesth, Hungary, appear to have been serious; fourteen persons belonging to the higher class and fifteen hundred arms were seized.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the Hecla, up to the 22d: Four new paddle steamers, built of steel and of great speed, are ready at Liverpool, to run the blockade. The pirates of the schooner Gerity, have been again remanded by the magistrates, in order to allow the prisoners an opportunity to consult the superior courts. The Judge of Assizes at Liverpool refused his interference. Maximilian will officially receive the Mexican deputies on Easter Sunday, and Ministers will then be appointed to countersign the acts of the new Emperor. The *Globe* says the policy of the new Emperor will be strictly neutral; he will not recognize the Southern Confederacy. Slidell had been refused an interview with the Arch Duke while at Paris.

CINCINNATI, April 4th.

By order of the Governor, Morton's entire Indiana Legion will hold themselves in readiness to take the field at any moment, to repel invasion. A grand review of the Legion, in number 200,000 men, fully armed and equipped, will be held on the 15th.

NEW YORK, April 4th.

Tribune's Alexandria, La., letter states that a report is current among the secesh, that Gen. Steele entered Shreveport on the 17th after ten hours fighting. No confidence is placed in the report, though it may be true.

Our fleet was awaiting a rise in Red river to pass the falls.

Our gunboats captured over 40,000 bales of cotton; 8,000 were burned by the rebels aboard the steamer Fall's City.

Washington specials say Gen. W. T. Smith will command the troops in General Butler's department and personally conduct military operations.

Gen. Meade in a written statement to the War Committee, asserts that he never issued an order to retreat from Gettysburg on the 3d of July. It appears to have been written by Gen. Butterfield without orders.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE
MONDAY [illegible] APRIL 11, 1864

A Hole at the Tabernacle.

The two conferences of the respective branches of the Church of Latter Day Saints, which were in session in Salt Lake City during the past week, attracted many persons to the city, and abounded in much of interest to the outside world, if not of importance. We have already pointed some of the proceedings of the Josephites, (so called) and to-day give a further report. We are sorry that we were not enabled to lay before our readers a full a transcript of the acts of the other wing. Still we have before us, in a somewhat undigested state, copious notes of one or two days' proceedings at the Tabernacle, which we propose to notice hereafter. We may remark, however, that it struck us, if not as strange, at least as remarkable, that during the entire session of the Brighamites (we use that term for the sake of distinction and convenience solely) we could detect no hearty or even simulated expression of regard for our country, or sympathy with the Government in its gigantic and holy struggle against rebellion. On the contrary, not a few of the public speakers—men who are looked up to to guide public opinion, if in truth they are not its exponents—indulge in coarse ribaldry against the Federal Government, and even chuckled malignantly over the horrors of the terrible civil war raging at the East.

On Saturday, however, we listened attentively to a more than average good sermon, or address, from Elder Orson Hyde, President of the Council of the Twelve Apostles. We are pleased to be able to say that it differed much from some of its predecessors, abounded in wholesome advice and moral precepts, and was, in the main, exempt from those covert sneers against Government, which too often shock the ears of loyal men at the Tabernacle. There were some points, however, which struck us as worthy of notice and of fair refutation. For instance the preacher, while counseling his hearers to obedience to the laws of the United States, in a strain of unwonted enthusiasm, (for the place,) qualified his advice by adding—"laws which are not unconstitutional." Now as a general proposition, his remark is correct enough, but when he went on to argue that "unconstitutional laws are null and void, and not binding on the conscience of any man," with the explanation that such man was the sole judge of the constitutionality of all laws, he fell into a very common, yet most dangerous error. The Constitution which he at least affects to regard, points out the method of testing the validity of all laws, and it is not by submitting them to the individual judgment of every man in the community. Even your own Chief Justice, Mr. Kinney, whose testimony, we presume, will hardly be contradicted by the Saints in Utah, solemnly declared—referring to the Anti-Polygamy Act—that until it was declared unconstitutional by the proper courts, it was binding on every man's conscience, and was the supreme law of the land. Any other doctrine would be subversive of all law, and incompatible with civil government. If the laws were not thus submitted to a dispassionate tribunal, but left to the decision of laymen, what security would there be for any man's life, liberty, or property—what safeguard to society? If each man were allowed to violate any law with impunity, by simply alleging it, in his opinion, to be unconstitutional, which of your own laws, or those of your country could ever be enforced? No, the doctrine is not only a fallacy and its avowal an absurdity, but its necessary consequences dangerous and revolutionary in the extreme.

Referring to our offer—though somewhat vaguely—to print both sides of every question, Mr. Hyde responded that he did not choose to argue the truth of his doctrines with apostates, and asked if it would not be unreasonable to expect him to adduce arguments to prove that the Sun is in the Heavens, and is the author of light. What a refutation to his position is it, that he was even thus laboring to convince his hearers that Mormonism is the true faith! If, as he suggested, the truths of Mormonism are as transparent and palpable [illegible] to convince men from their homes, their wives, their babes—from the counter and the plough, and all the occupations of life, to traverse the nations of the world, proclaim the truth, and convince men of the verity of their creed? His argument falls to the ground of its own weight. Discussion alone convinces men's minds of the truth—and Elder Hyde cannot without falsifying his own every act—repudiate it, by declining on such frivolous grounds as he did on Saturday. He illustrated his position by an anecdote. In Philadelphia, said he, bro. ——, (an apostate,) challenged him to a discussion of the truth of Mormonism. He replied in these words—"I find no record that when Lucifer was pitched over the battlements of Heaven, God condescended to argue with him as to his own righteousness." Now, leaving aside, the impropriety—not to say irreverence of comparing himself to Jehovah—we can only say that while it was a pretty sharp retort it was neither more nor less than a weak dodge. We think his hearers would have been as well satisfied had the speaker told them that he had accepted the challenge, and overwhelmed his antagonist with argument and proof—instead of avoiding a discussion calculated to test his own sincerity and the truth of his doctrines. Mr. Hyde's tribute to the Constitution of the land would have been entirely satisfactory to loyal ears, had he not qualified it by the silly declaration (we speak with all proper respect) that if it were ever altered or amended, the whole fabric would go to pieces. Has he forgotten that it has already been amended, since it left the hands of our venerated forefathers—not less than twelve times, and in some of those amendments, are found our chief security and the most precious bulwark of the citizens, liberty, as well of conscience as of person? But we have extended our remarks already too far and must close for the present.

One of Ere. Kinney's Loyal Inhabitants.

"They are fighting in the East; let them fight and be d——d! They cannot get any assistance from Utah!"—*Brigham Young, in the Tabernacle, April 3d, 1864.*

Resolutions of Condolence.

We, the undersigned Committee appointed by the members of Company G, 3d Regt. Inf. Cal. Vols., do present the following preamble and resolutions as an expression of our esteem for the memory of our late comrade, Edward Kibbe, of same company and regiment:

WHEREAS, Believing, as we do, that the first duty of a citizen to his country is to be ever ready and willing to step forth in her defence against all her enemies, and especially those of her own household, who with traitorous hearts and hands have sought and are still seeking to destroy the best and most liberal government on earth, and that friendship and duty enjoin upon us to commemorate the virtues and devotion of those who die in the glorious struggle; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize, with great pleasure, that cheerful and unmurmuring devotion to his country in the hour of her peril, in the character of our late comrade, Edward Kibbe, which characterizes the patriotic brave in all lands, and although his physical powers are locked in death's cold embrace, the example of devotion of the first years of his manhood, to the cause of humanity and his country, still lives to swell the volume of that influence and power which shall establish the authority of our Government and spread the influence of freedom throughout the world.

Resolved, That we tender these sentiments as an expression of regard for the memory of our comrade and friend, and while we in sorrow commit his remains to the earth and discharge the soldiers' farewell volley over his grave, let the tears of sympathy unite with those of his widowed mother, to consecrate the memory of another one added to the number of the "patriotic dead."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the mother of the deceased.

J. W. GOLDTHAIT,
J. B. STRONG,
SAM'L E. W. BECKER,
JOHN FALLON, 1st Sergt. } *Committee.*

U. S. DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court met pursuant to adjournment. Orders of yesterday read, and the record signed by the Judge.

Several aliens were admitted as citizens of the U. S. Whereupon, The Court was finally adjourned.

Josephite Conference.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 7th, 1864.

Conference convened at 10 a. m. Singing. Prayer by Elder Lewis.

Frederick and Henry Ursenbach, were confirmed as members in the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, under the hands of Elders Briggs and McCord.

Frederick Ursenbach was ordained High Priest, and Henry Ursenbach, Elder, and were appointed by the Conference on a mission to Switzerland, to preach the Gospel of Jesus, with instructions to call upon the Prophet Joseph Smith on their route.

Elder Squires delivered an address from Matthew, chapter vii, 2d verse; "For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you." Proved from the Scriptures that the foregoing had been verified in every generation; reasoned upon the doctrines of human sacrifices that it was a practice of idolatrous nations, and not recognised as a portion of the Gospel of Jesus.

Adjourned to 3 p. m. Benediction by Elder Briggs.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing. Prayer by Elder Squires.

Elder Briggs delivered a discourse on Polygamy, proving that doctrine to be one instituted to gratify the lusts of wicked men; that it could not be sustained by Holy Writ.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. 8th inst.
Benediction by Elder Squires.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 8th, 1864.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Conference convened at 10 a. m. Singing. Prayer by brother Green.

Moved and seconded, that a Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, be organized in this Territory, divided into Northern, Southern, and Central Districts, Salt Lake City to be the Central. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that Elder Thomas Squires, be ordained High Priest and preside over the Conference. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that Elders George M. Rush, P. Peterson, J. Hanson and Charles W. Lange, be sustained as traveling Elders, under the direction of the President of the Conference. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that David Pudney, A. Williams, William Chapman and Thomas Job, be ordained Elders, to prosecute the work of the Ministry as their several circumstances admit, under the direction of the President of the Conference. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that Priest J. Green be sustained in the Ministry. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that Elder John Stiles be ordained High Priest; also delegate from this Conference to represent the interest of the same to the Church in the East. Carried.

Moved and second, that Elder R. H. Atwood be ordained a Seventy. Carried.

Elder Briggs remarked in relation to the Seventies, that the law of the Lord made provision for seven quorums of Seventies *only*, with seven Presidents to preside over these quorums, not seven Presidents to each quorum. Should the ministry require more, further revelation would have to be given. Doc. and Cov., sec. 3, par. 43.

Resolved, That we uphold and sustain Joseph Smith as President and Prophet of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, William Marks as his Counseller, the quorum of the Twelve, High Council, J. L. Rogers as Presiding Bishop, and all the constituted authorities of the Church, while acting in pur view of their office.

The foregoing resolutions carried by unanimous vote. Clerk reported the records not ready for presentation. About one hundred joined in Salt Lake City, and fifty-two in Provo city.

A letter had been received from G. P. Dykes, California; six branches already organized, numbers not reported. The work goes onward with rapidity, and the Saints rejoicing.

North Ogden branch reported thirty members; work very prosperous in Weber county and surrounding country.

Several Elders, who had been engaged in the Ministry, gave in their reports; found the people everywhere they traveled more or less dissatisfied, believing their leaders were ambitious of worldly honors, under a cloak of religion, but through fear and intimidation, were prevented from avowing their sentiments publicly, they waited for favorable opportunity. Adjourned to 2 p. m. Benediction by Elder Y. Squires.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing. Prayer by Elder D. Pudney.

Four members, received by baptism, confirmed under the hands of Elders Briggs and McCord. The several ordinations were then attended to. On motion, Bro. W. Matthews was appointed Agent to Bishop J. L. Rogers for this Territory. Elder Briggs instructed the Elders appointed to travel in their duties to teach the Gospel of Jesus, avoiding all personal allusions; to remember that the doctrines believed in by others, though they might be erroneous, were still in them sacred; to strive in a weak spirit to convince them of their errors, and redeem them from sin, priest-[illegible] in possession of casteth out all fear [illegible] ed the prudent of the world [illegible] ing upon them from the [illegible] it was in fulfilment of the [illegible] seer: Whosoever looketh upon a woman to lust after her shall deny the [illegible] fear; hence those who [illegible] the law of Christ, and committed [illegible] fearful and unbelievers, and [illegible] shepherd called they knew not his voice.

Benediction by Elder R. C. [illegible]

Prayer Meetings were held in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sacrament was administered. The Saints had a general time of rejoicing, testifying of the goodness of God in the redemption from sin to again enjoy the privileges and blessings of the Gospel of Jesus.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. October 6th, 1864.

R. H. ATTWOOD, Clerk.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6th.

ARRIVED—Ships Hesa, Witch of the Wave, Enterprise, Moravia and Valparaiso; all from New York.

SAILED—Steamer John L. Stephens for the north western ports of Mexico with merchandise and mining machinery, valued at $150,000. This is the second large ocean steamer now plying between San Francisco and Mexico; each making about monthly trips.

Business generally, is very dull. Blasting powder declined to $6 per keg.

The last bill passed by the late Legislature was one donating $250 per month during the ensuing five years to Capt. Sutter, the California pioneer.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Gen. McDowell is about to leave for California, to command the Department of California, Oregon, etc. The President will authorize the organization of ten new volunteer regiments there, by order of the War Department.

LIVERPOOL, March 25th.

Lord Ashburton is dead.

The Danish Rigsrad closed on this day. In an address published by it appears the following: "We stand alone and know not how long Europe will look upon the acts of violence perpetrated against us; we are ready to do everything that may serve to establish peace but the period is still distant when we shall submit to a humiliating peace."

NEW YORK, April 4th.

A Sanitary Fair was opened to-day. The procession of military, firemen, etc., was very imposing; the streets were thronged and great enthusiasm was manifested.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan last week, averaged nearly a quarter of a million per day.

The pirate Alabama was at the Cape of Good Hope on Feb. 19th; thirty of her crew were sick with yellow fever.

In the House, Davis from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered the following joint resolution: Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to have the nations of the world labor under an impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in Republican Mexico; therefore they think it to declare that it does not accord with the dignity of the people of the United States to [illegible] knowledge a Monarchical government on the ruins of any Republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power. After some debate, the resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Associate Justice Nelson in delivering an opinion in favor of the Quicksilver Mining Company to-day, said that if the court for the Northern District of California had conformed to the mandate of the Supreme Court in entering a survey, this controversy would thus have been stopped. It appears from the opinion that the California court was influenced by the law of Congress, which allowed appeals from surveys in private land claims; the altering of line fixing boundaries in dispute was wholly unsustained; if it was competent to change one line, it was competent to change all. The court to-day ordered, adjudged and decreed that the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, in the case of Fossat, appellant against the United States, is reversed, and the cause rendered to said District Court, with direction to enter a decree conformable to the survey appraised by the Surveyor General on December 20th, 1860. Justice Clifford, who dissented from this opinion, said that the property was worth twenty million dollars.

VICKSBURG, March 28.

The rebels appear to have taken up their old lines on Big Black and Yazoo. Reports from the west side say that Harrison's command is moving towards Shreveport, except small squads, which are still hovering on the river banks.

NASHVILLE April 4th.

Gen. Sherman, after a careful general inspection of the troops and positions in East Tennesseee, Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama, returned to head quarters here. There will be a concert of action between the various commands in this department, when the campaign opens. The commencement of active operations depends upon Government. At last it is believed that the rebels have entirely evacuated East Tennessee. Bull's Gap is now held by our forces, and the whereabouts of the rebels cannot be ascertained. There is but little doubt that Longstreet's entire forces have gone to Virginia. Forrest's raiders are still in Kentucky; some of them on this side the Tennessee. It is presumed that other forces are trying Tunnel Hill from West Tennessee, and that a raid through Kentucky and across the Ohio will be attempted.

NEW HAVEN, April 4.

Returns of the election thus far, indicate that the Union men have carried eighteen out of twenty-one Senators, and two-thirds of the House of Representatives. Forty-nine towns give Buckingham, republican, four thousand majority.

ST. JOHNS, April 4th.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of James H. Thomas, radical candidate, for Mayor, by two thousand majority. The new Council have four to six radical majority. At the Leavenworth election, McDowell, anti-radical candidate, was elected by six or eight hundred majority. At noon Mayor Anthony issued a proclamation, closing the polls, and calling on citizens to assist him to preserve the peace, which was disregarded, and the voting continued. Rioting was indulged in to a considerable extent, and several persons, including Mayor Anthony, were beaten with revolvers. The *Democrat's* special says the polls were seized by a mob in the interest of McDowell, and that armed men took possession of the polls early in the morning, and defied the city authorities. The military were called out, but their assistance was refused by Gen. [illegible] orders that the soldiers at the Fort should not visit the city, unless entitled to vote. The order was disregarded. Intense excitement exists, and the best citizens denounce the election as a fraud.

NEW YORK, April 2d.

Forrest, at last accounts, was at Jackson, Tenn., apparently moving south. A considerable force under Chalmers, is reported at Grand Junction. Grierson's cavalry force are all out and will give Forrest some trouble.

Col. Hurst reports his loss at Summerville as three officers and seventy-five men killed, wounded and missing.

MONTREAL, March 31st.

A new Ministry has been formed; Sir B. Tache, Premier. Its policy is said to be the defence of the country and the rendering effective of the military force. Every effort is to be made to maintain and extend the reciprocity treaty, measures for the development of the great northwest and the improvement of sea-board communication. The General policy of the administration is to be governed by those great constitutional principles which have so long guided the mother country.

NEW YORK, April 4th.

Rev. Dr. Bellows sailed to-day for California.

ALEXANDRIA, La., March 26th.

The main body of Gen. Franklin's army arrived this morning from Opelousas, after fifteen days marching. The country through which they passed is deserted by the male portion of the whites and blacks, who have gone to Texas. The indications are, that Bank's army will remain here sometime. The white column under Gen. A. J. Smith, has gone up the river to Shreveport with a gunboat.

NEW YORK, April 5th.

Washington specials say the Select Committee on Slavery, will report a new bill establishing a Freedmen's Bureau.

While Gen. Grant was at Fortress Monroe, the preliminaries for a satisfactory exchange of prisoners were concluded and approved by him.

The piling up of amendments to the national banking bill is likely to kill it or send it back to the Senate. The national banks have been authorized by Secretary Chase to receive subscriptions for the ten-forty loan, also as a place of deposit for all government money received by internal revenue for commutation under the draft.

The Senate Military Committee determined by a majority vote to postpone the case of Gen. Schofield's confirmation.

Gen. Sickles will soon leave on an important mission with which he is entrusted by the President.

House Post-Office Committee have a special meeting to-morrow for the purpose of considering the Senate bill providing for the overland mail service to California. The P. M. General has asked that immediate action be had upon this bill so that he may be enabled to make the necessary arrangements for carrying it into effect.

Herald's Alexandria dispatch of the 4th says a brief visit to the army of the Potomac resulted in the discovery of nothing new. It had rained there seven out of the last ten days. The camps were in a most horrible condition. It will take four weeks sunshine to dry the ground, so as to allow any part of the army to change its base. The reorganization of the army is nearly performed. The troops are becoming reconciled to the new order of things.

A Buenos Ayres letter of Feb. 12th, states that the crown and purple had arrived for the coronation of Lopez as Emperor of Paraguay.

The gunboat Mohican, was at Buenos Ayres.

The [illegible] at Cape Henry on the night of the 1st. She had four hundred soldiers on board belonging to New York regiments; all were saved.

NEW YORK, April 4th.

Washington special says the House Naval Committee, the Vice President, and one or two members of the Ways and Means Committee, will leave on Wednesday for St. Louis and Cairo, to examine the proposed sites for a western navy yard.

Special orders of the Government are being carried out by the general hospitals here to provide for the reception of wounded men from the expected battles; that success is anticipated is shown by the fact that arrangements are making to receive the wounded of both armies.

HARTFORD, April 5th.

Indications now are that Buckingham's majority will be 8,000. The Senate will probably stand, Union 18, Democrats 3. The Legislature will be about three-fourths Union.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 4th.

Complete returns show the election of Wm. R. Renick, Radical candidate for Mayor, by two majority. The Council stands 7 Radicals and 3 Conservatives.

WASHINGTON. Judge Advocate Holt has reported against the House bill taking from the President the power summarily to dismiss Army and Navy officers without trial by Court Martial. The Senate has also reported adversely to the bill. The Supreme gives notice that no arguments will be heard in any case after Tuesday, the 12th. The Court adjourned on the 18th.

DIED.

At Fort Bridger, U. T., on the 6th inst., of diptheria, CHAS. F. HAYDEN, aged 24 years; a native of Vermont.

Wisconsin papers please copy.

Information in regard to the deceased can be obtained by addressing Lieut. W. Kittredge, Fort Bridger, U. T.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,

Merchant Tailors,

Second South Temple St, Near Faust's Livery Stables,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand,

Broad Cloths,

Black Doe Skins,

Fancy Cassimeres,

Marseilles, and

Silk Vestings,

which they offer to make up to order, on Reasonable Terms.

We call particular attention to our stock of

Pantaloon Goods,

just received from the East, which are of the Latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city.

Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to CUT and MAKE UP every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved styles, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Clothing cleansed and repaired. Cutting done to order. mr29-1m

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan7tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business [illegible] Conrad Frag and Abraham [illegible], of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. apr5tf

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS RESTAURANT.

[illegible] the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Reveille and Tattoo.

[illegible] apr[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible] and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by

WALKER BROS.

[illegible]

OVERLAND [illegible]

[illegible]

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every [illegible] via [illegible]

Leave Virginia City every [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible] Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City.

AUSTIN H. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, [illegible] CLARK

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN

GOLD DUST

AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap[illegible]

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, Virginia. | [illegible] Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,

BANKERS,

AUSTIN, N. T.

Draw on Virginia, Sacramento, [illegible] and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. [illegible]

E. W. THRALL, Virginia. | PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO., Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE OF THRALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory,

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin. We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

feb[illegible] THRALL & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

HAVING opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap[illegible]

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON.

Great Salt Lake City, April 5th, 1864. apr5tf

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible] STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap[illegible]

Notice.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, [illegible] street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-1f PATRICK LYNCH.

SALE & FEED STABLES.

Second South Temple Street, [illegible]

THE Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.

Corral Accommodation

On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates.

Particular attention given to the [illegible]

apr[illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible] Shares of stock in the [illegible] Mining Co., at [illegible] per share. Apply to

[illegible]

[illegible]

mar[illegible]tf Salt Lake City.

Hope Arise.—The road along which the men of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not [illegible], nor does it often lead through pleasant scenes and wellsprings of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait a bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls which can only be avoided by a watchful care and careful circumspection. After each day's journey over this worse than corduroy turnpike, the wayfarer needs something more than rest. Requires solace and de[illegible] of the dull prose of life, a thirst for the poetry. Happy is the man that can find that solace and that [illegible] home. Warm greeting from the loving heart, fond glances from bright eyes that

"Blanks our coming,
And look brighter when we come;"

the welcome shout of children, the thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of the rightful and expectant love; the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it. These and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconcile us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men.

An Act to punish and prevent the Practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other Places, and disapproving and annulling certain Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, in a Territory of the United States, or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall, except in the cases specified in the proviso to the first section of this act, be adjudged guilty of bigamy; and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years: *Provided, nevertheless*, That this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court; nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been annulled or pronounced void by the sentence or decree of a competent court on the ground of the nullity of the marriage contract.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following ordinance of the provisional government of the State of Deseret, so called, namely: "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed February eight, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and adopted, re-enacted, and made valid by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed January nineteen, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and resolutions in force in Utah Territory, their publication, and distribution," and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the said legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield, or countenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are, disapproved and annulled: *Provided*, That this act shall be so limited and construed as not to affect or interfere with the right of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," but only to annul all acts and laws which establish, maintain, protect, or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, or other contrivances.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes to acquire or hold real estate in any Territory of the United States during the existence of the territorial government of a greater value than fifty thousand dollars; and all real estate acquired or held by any such corporation or association contrary to the provisions of this act shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States; *Provided*, That existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired by the provisions of this section.

Approved, July 1, 1862. ap7tf

REMEMBER SACRIFICE!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,

Have just received a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

LADIES' WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS, OPERA FLANNELS, MARINOS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES, LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, FANCY TRIMMINGS, LADIES' GLOVES, ETC. CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

Of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

☞ At the New Store, Main Street, next to Crayon & Clayton's. my24-tf

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Arrived this day at

WALKER BRO'S.

A full Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

To Arrive

On the first day of April, a

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

FANCY DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

Selected expressly for

Spring Trade.

ALSO

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC., ETC.

mr18tf WALKER BROS.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish in fact everything, desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

ja8-tf JOS. W. TAYLOR.

CITY RESTAURANT.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and at the most reasonable terms.

mr24-tf

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce !!

A. GILBERT,

Offers cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

Selected Expressly for this Market.

Also, a full assortment of

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, SUGARS, etc., etc., etc.,

HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMIE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET,

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.

ap8tf RANSOHOFF & CO.

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Subsistence Office,

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, until the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Supplies, viz:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand (325,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh Beef, to be delivered dressed in the usual manner, (tallow and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Fort Douglas, to be delivered in such quantities, at such times, and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good strong sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, to be delivered to commence on the 1st day of September, 1864, the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or Fort Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of G. A. liverpool boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and taken at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contracts or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; proviston each part to be not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, one hundred and fifty (150) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state separately the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present in person at the opening the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 M., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office in sealed wine) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post Office) until 12 M., on the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Fort Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required, provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to that date, viz:

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) pounds.

All the articles must be of the best quality, bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the full amount of each article required in one bid. Bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 pounds of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are required to be present in person at the opening proposals, at my office, at 12 M., on the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office in sealed wine) otherwise to Capt. D. B. Sackett, A. A. Q. M., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Wood," "Hay," "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. SACKETT,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, Dept. of Utah.